10/658,904

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:51:07 ON 16 MAR 2007)

    FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 08:51:34 ON 16 MAR 2007
L1            44 S "14171"
L2            31 DUP REM L1 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3             2 S L1 (A)KINASE?
L4       8229756 S CLON? OR EXPRESS? OR RECOMBINANT
L5            75 S "T-P MOTIF?"
L6            35 S L4 AND L5
L7             0 S L1 AND L6
L8            44 S (INHIBIT? OR ACTIVAT?) AND L5
L9             0 S L1 AND L8
                E KAPPELLER ROSANA/AU
                E LIBERMANN ROSANA/AU
L10            1 S E4
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NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	OCT 23	The Derwent World Patents Index suite of databases on STN has been enhanced and reloaded
NEWS 4	OCT 30	CHEMLIST enhanced with new search and display field
NEWS 5	NOV 03	JAPIO enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
NEWS 6	NOV 10	CA/CAplus F-Term thesaurus enhanced
NEWS 7	NOV 10	STN Express with Discover! free maintenance release Version 8.01c now available
NEWS 8	NOV 20	CA/CAplus to MARPAT accession number crossover limit increased to 50,000
NEWS 9	DEC 01	CAS REGISTRY updated with new ambiguity codes
NEWS 10	DEC 11	CAS REGISTRY chemical nomenclature enhanced
NEWS 11	DEC 14	WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX manual codes updated
NEWS 12	DEC 14	GBFULL and FRFULL enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
NEWS 13	DEC 18	CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced with preparation role
NEWS 14	DEC 18	CA/CAplus patent kind codes updated
NEWS 15	DEC 18	MARPAT to CA/CAplus accession number crossover limit increased to 50,000
NEWS 16	DEC 18	MEDLINE updated in preparation for 2007 reload
NEWS 17	DEC 27	CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records
NEWS 18	JAN 08	CHEMLIST enhanced with New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
NEWS 19	JAN 16	CA/CAplus Company Name Thesaurus enhanced and reloaded
NEWS 20	JAN 16	IPC version 2007.01 thesaurus available on STN
NEWS 21	JAN 16	WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX enhanced with IPC 8 reclassification data
NEWS 22	JAN 22	CA/CAplus updated with revised CAS roles
NEWS 23	JAN 22	CA/CAplus enhanced with patent applications from India
NEWS 24	JAN 29	PHAR reloaded with new search and display fields
NEWS 25	JAN 29	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in multiple databases
NEWS 26	FEB 13	CASREACT coverage to be extended
NEWS 27	FEB 15	PATDPASPC enhanced with Drug Approval numbers
NEWS 28	FEB 15	RUSSIAPAT enhanced with pre-1994 records
NEWS 29	FEB 23	KOREAPAT enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
NEWS 30	FEB 26	MEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 31	FEB 26	EMBASE enhanced with Clinical Trial Number field
NEWS 32	FEB 26	TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE
NEWS 33	FEB 26	IFICDB/IFIPAT/IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 34	FEB 26	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased from 10,000 to 300,000 in multiple databases
NEWS 35	MAR 15	WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with new FRAGHITSTR display format

NEWS EXPRESS NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

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=> file medline embase biosis biotechds scisearch hcaplus ntis lifesci
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

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=> s "14171"
L1          44 "14171"

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2          31 DUP REM L1 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-31 ibib ab

L2    ANSWER 1 OF 31  BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-22511  BIOTECHDS
TITLE:            Identifying subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting
                  presence or absence of polymorphic variations associated with
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breast cancer in a sample, where presence of polymorphic variation indicates subject is at risk of breast cancer; for use in mamma carcinoma prevention, diagnosis and gene therapy

AUTHOR: ROTH R B; BRAUN A; KAMMERER S M; NELSON M R; RENELAND R H
PATENT ASSIGNEE: ROTH R B; BRAUN A; KAMMERER S M; NELSON M R; RENELAND R H
PATENT INFO: US 2006204967 14 Sep 2006
APPLICATION INFO: US 2003-723683 25 Nov 2003
PRIORITY INFO: US 2003-723683 25 Nov 2003; US 2002-429136 25 Nov 2002
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2006-621179 [64]

AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer comprises detecting the presence or absence of polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject, where the presence of the polymorphic variation is indicative of the subject being at risk of breast cancer, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject, where the one or more polymorphic variations are detected in a nucleotide sequence selected from: (a) a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2; (b) a nucleotide sequence, which encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2; (c) a nucleotide sequence, which encodes a polypeptide that is 90% or more identical to the amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO, 2; or (d) a fragment of a nucleotide sequence of (a), (b), or (c), where the presence of the polymorphic variation is indicative of the subject being at risk of breast cancer. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) a method for detecting or preventing breast cancer in a subject; and (2) a method of selecting a subject that will respond to a treatment of breast cancer.

WIDER DISCLOSURE - (1) nucleic acids that include one or more polymorphic variations associated with the occurrence of cancer; (2) compositions comprising the nucleic acids; (3) methods for identifying candidate therapeutic molecules for treating breast cancer; and (4) methods for treating breast cancer in a subject.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Method: Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer further comprises obtaining the nucleic acid sample from the subject. The polymorphic variations are detected at one or more positions in SEQ ID NO. 2 selected from 184, 506, 3981, 7815, 7875, 10775, 10786, 11013, 11020, 11101, 14171, 14278, 16512, 16706, 18442, 20286, 21591, 22275, 25318, 27997, 29840, 31088, 31258, 32367, 32427, 33671, 38796, 41530, 41874, 44161, 47502, 51089, 51205, 53645, 54280, 57610, 57740, 60812, 60837, 64448, 65249, 65482, 66535, 66789, 67214, 68347, 69060, 70100, 70215, 73687, 73732, 74183, 74813, 78136, 79540, 79655, 79731, 82111, 82155, 83479, 84511, 85290, 90620, 91127, 92095, 92679, 94839, or 95220. The polymorphic variations are detected at one or more positions in a region spanning positions 506-95220 in SEQ ID NO. 2. The polymorphic variations are detected at one or more positions in linkage disequilibrium with one or more positions above. Detecting the presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations comprises hybridizing an oligonucleotide to the nucleic acid sample, where the oligonucleotide is complementary to a nucleotide sequence in the nucleic acid and hybridizes to a region adjacent to the polymorphic variation; extending the oligonucleotide in the presence of one or more nucleotides, yielding extension products; and detecting the presence or absence of a polymorphic variation in the extension products. Preferably, the subject is a human. Detecting or preventing breast cancer in a subject comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject, where the polymorphic variation is detected in a nucleotide sequence selected from: (a) a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2; (b) a

nucleotide sequence, which encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2; (c) a nucleotide sequence, which encodes a polypeptide that is 90% or more identical to the amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2; or (d) a fragment of a nucleotide sequence of (a), (b), or (c) comprising the polymorphic variation; and administering a breast cancer prevention procedure or detection procedure to a subject in need based upon the presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations in the nucleic acid sample. The breast cancer detection procedure is selected from a mammography, an early mammography program, a frequent mammography program, a biopsy procedure, a breast biopsy and biopsy from another tissue, a breast ultrasound and optionally ultrasound analysis of another tissue, breast magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and optionally MRI analysis of another tissue, electrical impedance (T-scan) analysis of breast and optionally of another tissue, ductal lavage, nuclear medicine analysis (e.g. scintimammography), BRCA1 and/or BRCA2 sequence analysis results, thermal imaging of the breast and optionally of another tissue, or its combinations. The breast cancer prevention procedure is selected from one or more selective hormone receptor modulators, one or more compositions that prevent production of hormones, one or more hormonal treatments, one or more biologic response modifiers, surgery, or drugs that delay or halt metastasis. The selective hormone receptor modulator is selected from tamoxifen, reloxifene, or toremifene, the composition that prevents production of hormones is an aramotase inhibitor selected from exemestane, letrozole, anastrozol, groserelin, or megestrol; the hormonal treatment is selected from goserelin acetate or filvestrant; the biologic response modifier is an antibody that specifically binds herceptin/HER2; the surgery is selected from lumpectomy or mastectomy; and the drug that delays or halts metastasis is pamidronate disodium. Selecting a subject that will respond to a treatment of breast cancer comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject, where the polymorphic variation is detected in a nucleotide sequence selected from: (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO. 2; (b) a nucleotide sequence, which encodes a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2;(c) a nucleotide sequence, which encodes a polypeptide that is 90% or more identical to an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2; or (d) a fragment of a nucleotide sequence of (a), (b), or (c) comprising the polymorphic variation; and selecting a subject that will respond to the breast cancer treatment based upon the presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations in the nucleic acid sample.

USE - The methods are useful for identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer, detecting or preventing breast cancer in a subject, and selecting a subject that will respond to a treatment of breast cancer.

ADMINISTRATION - Dosage is 0.001-30 mg/kg. Administration can be through parenteral, e.g. intravenous, intradermal, subcutaneous, oral, (e.g. inhalation), transdermal (topical), transmucosal, or rectal route.

EXAMPLE - No suitable example given.(219 pages)

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:89432 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700094639

TITLE: Incidence, survival and biocontrol of psychrotrophic Bacillus cereus and its potentlal for toxin production in milk and Taliaga cheese.

AUTHOR(S): Sadek, Zeinab I. [Reprint Author]; Fathi, Fatma A.; Salem, M. M. E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl Res Ctr, Dairy Dept, Giza, Egypt
zozok1@yahoo.com

SOURCE: Polish Journal of Food and Nutrition Sciences, (2006) Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 419-425.
ISSN: 1230-0322.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Jan 2007
Last Updated on STN: 31 Jan 2007

AB The incidence of Bacillus cereus, psychrotrophic character and the ability of isolates to produce haemolysin were investigated to evaluate their health potential in some dairy products. In total 125 samples (skim milk powder, white soft cheese, processed cheese, Kareish cheese and rice with milk) were analysed. Of these (39.2%) contained B. cereus. The viability of (reference and isolated strains) B. cereus and toxin production in sterilized milk was examined during storage at 10 degrees C for 7 days. The two tested strains, when inoculated in milk with 10(5) cfu/mL, were shown to be capable of producing toxin at the end of the storage period. The antimicrobial activity of 7 strains of lactic acid bacteria against B. cereus was tested to select the effective starter to control the pathogen. Lactobacillus reuteri followed by Lb. rhamnosus were the most effective probiotic cultures. The choice was a mixed culture of Lactococcus lactis ssp. diacetylactis as a starter culture and Lb. rhamnosus as a probiotic culture (1: 1) to use in manufacture of Tallaga cheese. The use of this starter resulted in reduction of viable count of B. cereus and so, no toxin was detected in these cheeses. In contrast, in the control cheese (inoculated with 10(5) cfu isolated strain of B. cereus), the viable counts of B. cereus increased and released detectable amount of enterotoxin at the end of refrigerated storage.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005399453 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15920624
TITLE: Lactobacillus reuteri beta-galactosidase activity and low milk acidification ability.
AUTHOR: Hidalgo-Morales Madeleine; Robles-Olvera Victor; Garcia Hugo S
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIDA-Instituto Tecnologico de Veracruz, Ver., Mexico.
SOURCE: Canadian journal of microbiology, (2005 Mar) Vol. 51, No. 3, pp. 261-7.
Journal code: 0372707. ISSN: 0008-4166.
PUB. COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200508
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Aug 2005
Last Updated on STN: 1 Sep 2005
Entered Medline: 31 Aug 2005

AB Beta-galactosidase activity was studied as a possible cause of the low milk acidification ability observed in Lactobacillus reuteri NRRL 14171. Enzymatic activity was determined in MRS broth supplemented with either glucose or lactose and milk at the middle and final stage of the exponential phase, as well as at the stationary phase. Results were compared with beta-galactosidase activity in Lactobacillus casei NRRL-B1922, a strain that shows the milk acidification ability. The effects of the types of carbon and nitrogen sources were established by comparison of growth parameters (higher maximum cell concentration and specific growth rate) in broth culture and skim milk supplemented with 2% glucose or 1% casein peptone. In milk, L. reuteri showed higher beta-galactosidase activity in all growth phases compared with L. casei. Greater cell concentration maxima, specific growth rates, and acidification abilities were observed in L. reuteri when it was cultured in milk supplemented with 1% casein peptone compared with non-supplemented milk cultures. Results suggest that the poor milk acidification ability observed in L. reuteri may be more related to a weak proteolytic system than to deficient beta-galactosidase activity.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 31 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN

DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-12766 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: New 14171 protein kinase and nucleic acid, useful for diagnosing or treating diseases with aberrant expression of the 14171 protein kinase, such as cancer, an immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure and hypertension;
recombinant enzyme protein production via plasmid expression in host cell for use in disease therapy
AUTHOR: KAPELLER-LIBERMANN R
PATENT ASSIGNEE: MILLENNIUM PHARM INC
PATENT INFO: US 2004048305 11 Mar 2004
APPLICATION INFO: US 2003-658904 10 Sep 2003
PRIORITY INFO: US 2003-658904 10 Sep 2003; US 2000-182096 11 Feb 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2004-226195 [21]
AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:
NOVELTY - An isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) comprising a fully defined sequence of 3860 or 2355 base pairs (bp) (SEQ ID NO: 1 and 3) as given in the specification; a fragment of a fully defined sequence of 21 bp (SEQ ID NO: 21, 22 or 23) as given in the specification; or encoding a polypeptide having a fully defined sequence of 784 amino acids (SEQ ID NO: 2) as given in the specification, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises: (a) a fully defined sequence of 3860 or 2355 bp (SEQ ID NO: 1 and 3) as given in the specification; (b) a fragment of a fully defined sequence of 21 bp (SEQ ID NO: 21, 22 or 23) as given in the specification; (c) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide having a fully defined sequence of 784 amino acids (SEQ ID NO: 2) as given in the specification, or its fragment having at least 300 contiguous amino acids and kinase activity; or (d) the complement of (a), (b), (c), or (d). INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) an expression construct comprising a recombinant nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleic acid molecule (I); (2) a host cell comprising a recombinant nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleic acid molecule (I); (3) an isolated polypeptide comprising: (a) a polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence with SEQ ID NO: 1 or 3; (b) a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, where the fragment comprises at least 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2 and where at least 300 contiguous amino acids have kinase activity; (c) an antigenic fragment of SEQ ID NO:2 comprising at least 15 amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:2; or (d) a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2; (4) an antibody which selectively binds to a polypeptide of (3); (5) producing a polypeptide of (3), comprising culturing the host cell of (2) under conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is expressed; (6) a kit comprising a compound which selectively binds to a polypeptide of (3) and instructions for use; (7) a kit comprising a compound which selectively hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule (I) and instructions for use; (8) identifying a compound which binds to a polypeptide of (3), comprising contacting a polypeptide, or a cell expressing the polypeptide with a test compound and determining whether the polypeptide binds to the test compound; (9) modulating the activity of a polypeptide of (3), comprising contacting a polypeptide or a cell expressing the polypeptide with a compound which binds to the polypeptide in a sufficient concentration to modulate the activity of the polypeptide; (10) identifying a compound which modulates the activity of a polypeptide of (3), comprising contacting the polypeptide with a test compound and determining the effect of the test compound on the activity of the polypeptide to therefore identify a compound that modulates the activity of the polypeptide; (11) identifying a subject having a disorder or at risk of developing a disorder selected from the group consisting of cancer, an immunological disorder, a viral disorder and an apoptotic disorder, comprising contacting a sample obtained from the subject

comprising nucleic acid molecules with a nucleic acid probe or primer which selectively hybridizes to the nucleic acid molecule (I), and detecting in the sample the presence of a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to the probe or primer, therefore identifying a subject having the disorder, or at risk for developing the disorder; or comprising contacting a sample obtained from the subject comprising polypeptides with a compound which selectively binds to the polypeptide of (3), and detecting in the sample the presence of a polypeptide which binds to the compound, therefore, identifying a subject having the disorder, or at risk for developing the disorder; and (12) treating a subject having a disorder selected from the group consisting of cancer, an immunological disorder, a viral disorder and an apoptotic disorder comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an agent which targets the expression or activity of a nucleic acid molecule (I).

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Nucleic Acid: The nucleic acid further comprises nucleic acid sequences encoding a heterologous polypeptide. Preferred Polypeptide: The polypeptide of (3) further comprises heterologous amino acid sequences. Preferred Antibody: The antibody preferably binds to an antigenic fragment of SEQ ID NO: 2 selected from the group consisting of a fully defined sequence of 21, 20 or 21 bp (base pairs) (SEQ ID NO: 17, 18 and 19), as given in the specification. Preferred Method: The binding of the test compound to the polypeptide in the method of (8) is detected by detection of binding by direct detecting of test compound/polypeptide binding, detection of binding using a competition binding assay, or detection of binding using an assay for protein kinase-mediated phosphorylation. The activity of the polypeptide in the method of (10) is determined in a kinase assay using a 14171 kinase substrate. The nucleic acid probe or primer in the method of (11) is from a fully defined sequence of 20, 20 or 26 bp (SEQ ID NO: 9, 10 or 11) as given in the specification.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Virucide; Antiinflammatory; Cardiant; Antiarrhythmic; Hypotensive. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Protein-Kinase-Modulator. No biological data given.

USE - The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases or conditions associated with aberrant expression or activity of a 14171 protein kinase, such as cancer, an immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, a viral disorder and an apoptotic disorder. They can also be used in chromosome mapping, tissue typing, predictive medicine, forensic biology and prognostic assays.

ADMINISTRATION - Dosage of the pharmaceutical composition ranges from 0.001-30 mg/kg body weight, preferably 5-6 mg/kg. Routes of administration of the pharmaceutical compositions include oral, pulmonary, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous, inhalation, transdermal, nasal and rectal.

EXAMPLE - Total RNA was prepared from various human tissues by a single step extraction method using RNA STAT-60. Each RNA preparation was treated with DNase I at 37 degrees centigrade for 1 hour. DNase I treatment was determined to be complete if the sample required at least 38 PCR amplification cycles to reach a threshold level of fluorescence using beta-2 microglobulin as an internal amplicon reference. After phenol extraction cDNA was prepared from the sample using SUPERSCRIPT Choice System. A negative control of RNA without reverse transcriptase was mock reverse transcribed for each RNA sample. (62 pages)

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:379895 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400380127
TITLE: Endocannabinoid system modulates relapse to methamphetamine seeking: Possible mediation by the arachidonic acid cascade.
AUTHOR(S): Anggadiredja, Kusnandar; Nakamichi, Masanori; Hiranita,

Takato; Tanaka, Hiroyuki; Shoyama, Yukihiro; Watanabe, Shigenori; Yamamoto, Tsuneyuki [Reprint Author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept PharmacolGrad Sch Pharmaceut SciHigashi Ku, Kyushu Univ, 3-1-1 Maidashi, Fukuoka, 8128582, Japan
tyamamot@phar.kyushu-u.ac.jp

SOURCE: Neuropsychopharmacology, (August 2004) Vol. 29, No. 8, pp. 1470-1478. print.
CODEN: NEROEW. ISSN: 0893-133X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Sep 2004
Last Updated on STN: 22 Sep 2004

AB We clarified the modulating action of the endocannabinoid system, and its possible mediation by the arachidonic acid cascade, on the reinstatement of methamphetamine (METH)-seeking behavior, using the intravenous self-administration paradigm in rats. Following 12 days of self-administration of METH, the replacement of METH with saline resulted in a gradual decrease in lever press responses (extinction). Under extinction conditions, METH-priming or re-exposure to cues previously paired with METH infusion markedly increased the responses (reinstatement of drug-seeking). The cannabinoid CB I receptor antagonist, SR 14171 6A, blocked this behavior. Although the cannabinoid agonist, DELTA8-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), had no effects by itself, coadministration of the agonist and METH at small doses reinstated the drug-seeking behavior. THC attenuated the effects of the reinstatement-inducing dose of METH, but enhanced the effect of cues. Either given repeatedly during the extinction or singly, 24 h before the first METH-priming or cues challenge, THC suppressed the reinstatement. In another set of experiments, we found that diclofenac, a cyclooxygenase inhibitor, also attenuated the reinstatement induced by exposure to cues or drug-priming. These results suggest that the endocannabinoid system, through possible mediation by the arachidonic acid cascade, serves as a modulator of the reinstating effects of METH-priming and cues, Extending the current view on the treatment of drug dependence, these results indicate that endocannabinoid-activating substances as well as cyclooxygenase inhibitors may be promising as antirelapse agents.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:519858 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300522904

TITLE: 14171 protein kinase, a novel human protein kinase and uses thereof.

AUTHOR(S): Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana [Inventor, Reprint Author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

PATENT INFORMATION: US 6630335 20031007

SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Oct 7 2003) Vol. 1275, No. 1.
http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Nov 2003
Last Updated on STN: 5 Nov 2003

AB The invention relates to a novel kinase nucleic acid sequence and protein. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant methods for making and using the novel molecules.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:610734 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:163205

TITLE: Genes showing altered levels of expression in tumor cells with uses in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and associated angiogenesis

INVENTOR(S): Hunter, John Joseph; MacBeth, Kyle J.; Tsai, Fong-Ying; Lesoon, Andrea; Lightcap, Eric S.; Williamson, Mark W.; Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 454 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003065006	A2	20030807	WO 2003-US2588	20030130
WO 2003065006	A3	20040408		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003157082	A1	20030821	US 2003-354358	20030130
AU 2003225535	A1	20030902	AU 2003-225535	20030130
EP 1468118	A2	20041020	EP 2003-735059	20030130
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005522999	T	20050804	JP 2003-564555	20030130

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2002-353600P	P	20020131
US 2002-364517P	P	20020315
US 2002-371075P	P	20020409
US 2002-371507P	P	20020410
US 2002-372984P	P	20020416
US 2002-374194P	P	20020419
US 2002-382995P	P	20020524
US 2002-385023P	P	20020531
US 2002-388853P	P	20020614
US 2002-389395P	P	20020617
US 2002-391324P	P	20020625
US 2002-395944P	P	20020715
US 2002-397726P	P	20020722
US 2002-403046P	P	20020813
US 2002-405155P	P	20020822
US 2002-406361P	P	20020827
US 2002-421195P	P	20021025
US 2002-425456P	P	20021112
US 2002-427626P	P	20021119
US 2002-432122P	P	20021210
WO 2003-US2588	W	20030130

AB Sixty-one genes showing altered levels of expression in cancer cells are identified for use in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The present invention describes methods for the diagnostic evaluation and prognosis of various cancers, and for the identification of subjects exhibiting a predisposition to such conditions. The invention also provides methods for identifying a compound capable of modulating a cancer or cancer. The present invention also provides methods for the identification and therapeutic use of compds. as treatment of cancer.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 31 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:626983 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: NF679
TITLE: DIAGENETIC ALTERATION OF EARLY MARINE CEMENTS OF UPPER SILURIAN STROMATACTIS
AUTHOR: BOURQUE P A (Reprint); RAYMOND L
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV LAVAL, DEPT GEOL, QUEBEC CITY G1K 7P4, QUEBEC, CANADA (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: CANADA
SOURCE: SEDIMENTOLOGY, (APR 1994) Vol. 41, No. 2, pp. 255-269. ISSN: 0037-0746.
PUBLISHER: BLACKWELL SCIENCE LTD, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OXON, ENGLAND OX2 0EL.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: PHYS
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 38
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Stromatactis is a spar network whose elements in cross section have flat to undulose lower surfaces and digitate upper surfaces. The network is composed principally of isopachous crusts of centripetal cement and commonly occurs embedded in finely crystalline limestone. It is the cement filling of interconnected cavities. Stromatactis of Upper Silurian red stromatactis limestone from Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec Appalachians, exhibits two types of cements: (1) an isopachous cement that lined the walls of the conduits and is interpreted as early marine; and (2) a later blocky cement that occupies the centres of cavities. The first cement is composed exclusively of non-ferroan calcite, whereas the second cement is mixed non-ferroan and ferroan calcite. The early isopachous cement is white on polished slabs and has a turbid aspect under transmitted light. In a few samples, the relative homogeneity of this early cement is broken by the presence of distinctive grey clear calcite. Under cathodoluminescence, the grey clear calcite is non-luminescent and exhibits well defined bladed crystal shapes, whereas the white turbid cement has a dull orange luminescence and indistinct crystal shapes. The relationships between the two cements indicate that the dull luminescent cement is a secondary form of the non-luminescent cement, and it is concluded that the dull cement is the product of alteration of the non-luminescent cement by burial or meteoric fluids. The later blocky cement has the same dull luminescence as the white turbid cement and is thought to have been precipitated from the same fluids as those responsible for the alteration of the early marine cements. Oxygen isotopic values of the dull cement of the early isopachous crusts (mean deltaO-18= -6.8parts per thousand) are intermediate between those of the non-luminescent early marine cement (mean deltaO-18= -5.3parts per thousand) and the dull luminescent blocky cement (mean deltaO-18= -11.8%), while carbon isotopic values do not differ significantly (deltaC-13 = + 2.9, + 2.4 and + 2.6parts per thousand, respectively). The alteration also has affected the distribution of some trace elements, particularly Mg. Both unaltered and altered cements contain less than 1% microdolomite inclusions, but the Mg content of the background calcite of unaltered cement is three times that of altered cement (14171 vs. 5502 ppm). Precursor early marine cement is thought to have been low-Mg calcite. The mean deltaO-18 value (- 5.3 parts per thousand) of unaltered early marine cement is higher than values for the oxygen isotopic signature of Silurian oceans provided by brachiopod shells.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92348495 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1639842
TITLE: Protein targeting via the "constitutive-like" secretory pathway in isolated pancreatic islets: passive sorting in the immature granule compartment.
AUTHOR: Kuliawat R; Arvan P

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Endocrinology, Beth Israel Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02215.
CONTRACT NUMBER: DK 07516 (NIDDK)
DK 40344 (NIDDK)
SOURCE: The Journal of cell biology, (1992 Aug) Vol. 118, No. 3, pp. 521-9.
Journal code: 0375356. ISSN: 0021-9525.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199208
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Sep 1992
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 28 Aug 1992

AB We have suggested the existence of a novel "constitutive-like" secretory pathway in pancreatic islets, which preferentially conveys a fraction of newly synthesized C-peptide, insulin, and proinsulin, and is related to the presence of immature secretory granules (IGs). Regulated exocytosis of IGs results in an equimolar secretion of C-peptide and insulin; however an assay of the constitutive-like secretory pathway recently demonstrated that this route conveys newly synthesized C-peptide in molar excess of insulin (Arvan, P., R. Kuliawat, D. Prabakaran, A.-M. Zavacki, D. Elahi, S. Wang, and D. Pilkey. J. Biol. Chemical 266:14171 -14174). We now use this assay to examine the kinetics of constitutive-like secretion. Though its duration is much shorter than the life of mature granules under physiologic conditions, constitutive-like secretion appears comparatively slow (t1/2 approximately equal to 1.5 h) compared with the rate of proinsulin traffic through the ER and Golgi stacks. We have examined whether this slow rate is coupled to the rate of IG exit from the trans-Golgi network (TGN). Escape from the 20 degrees C temperature block reveals a t1/2 less than or equal to 12 min from TGN exit to stimulated release of IGs; the time required for IG formation is too rapid to be rate limiting for constitutive-like secretion. Further, conditions are described in which constitutive-like secretion is blocked yet regulated discharge of IGs remains completely intact. Thus, constitutive-like secretion appears to represent an independent secretory pathway that is kinetically restricted to a specific granule maturation period. The data support a model in which passive sorting due to insulin crystallization results in enrichment of C-peptide in membrane vesicles that bud from IGs to initiate the constitutive-like secretory pathway.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 31 NTIS COPYRIGHT 2007 NTIS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976(41):08084
NTIS ORDER NUMBER: N76-31120/8/XAB
TITLE: Petrographic and Petrological Study of Lunar Rock Materials. Final Report, 22 Apr. 1975 - 21 Apr. 1976.
AUTHOR: Winzer, S. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Martin Marietta Corp., Baltimore, Md.
NUMBER OF REPORT: N76-31120/8/XAB; NASA-CR-144791, TR-76-27C
50p; Apr 1976
NUMBER OF CONTRACT: NAS5-22363
CONTROLLED TERM: Report
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)605-6900; and email at orders@ntis.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01
OTHER SOURCE: GRA&I7626; STAR1421

AB Samples returned from Apollo 14 (14171, 14305, 14319), Apollo 15 (15255), Apollo 16 (61175, 67455), and Apollo 17 (77215) were studied optically and selected polished sections by SEM/Microprobe. Splits and separates from 77215, 67455, 61175 and 15255 were prepared; 77215 and 67455 were analyzed for major, minor and LIL trace elements. The data indicate that 77215, a noritic breccia clast found in the Station7 boulder, is a norite cumulate similar to and probably derived from the same body as 78235. The Apollo 17 boulders are found to be part of the same melt sheet, which was formed by a major impact event, possibly Serenitatis, about 4 B. Y. ago. The Apollo 14 and 16 breccias are polymict, their clast populations indicating quite different provenance. The Apollo 14 breccias are possibly the result of multiple impacts, while the other breccias studied appear to have been formed by single impacts. ANT suite clasts included in 61175 are, for the most part, granulites resulting from subsolidus recrystallization of norites, anorthosites or gabbros. This metamorphism appears to have occurred prior to the impact event forming 61175. (Author)

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 31 NTIS COPYRIGHT 2007 NTIS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973(36):02674
NTIS ORDER NUMBER: DOCKET-50286-59/XAB
TITLE: Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit 3. Fuel Densification Effects.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Consolidated Edison Co. Of New York, Inc., New York.
NUMBER OF REPORT: DOCKET-50286-59/XAB
2p; 9 Jan 1973
CONTROLLED TERM: Report
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)605-6900; and email at orders@ntis.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01
OTHER SOURCE: GRA&I7309; NSA2706
AB For abstract, see NSA 27 06, number 14171.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:56747 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:56747
TITLE: Biochemical comparisons of resistance to wheat stem rust disease controlled by the Sr6 or Sr11 alleles
AUTHOR(S): Daly, J. M.; Ludden, P.; Seevers, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem. Nutr., Univ. Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, USA
SOURCE: Physiological Plant Pathology (1971), 1(4), 397-407
CODEN: PPPYBC; ISSN: 0048-4059
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The following near isogenic wheat lines were used: Sr 11 (C.I. 14172), resistant Sr 11 (C.I. 14171), susceptible Sr 6 (C.I. 14164), and resistant Sr 6 (C.I. 141163). Neither growth at 25° nor treatment with 80 ppm ethylene at 20° caused significant change in infection type when resistance to race 56 is controlled by the Sr 11 allele, although lines carrying the Sr 6 allele for resistance reverted to susceptibility under these conditions. As in the case of the Sr 6 allele, no significant changes in phenolic components were detected. Increases in total peroxidase with resistant reactions controlled by the Sr 11 allele were similar to those found previously for the Sr 6 allele and the same isoenzyme was responsible for the increase. Because the genetic and physiol. basis for resistance controlled by the Sr 6 and Sr 11 alleles is distinct, it is concluded that increased activity for the same isoenzyme in both instances is a result of a non specific event analogous to wounding. Infected plants carrying the Sr 6 allele, with low peroxidase

activity, produced much more ethylene than resistant infected plants. The relations between ethylene production, disease reaction, and peroxidase activity are not easily resolved.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 59069884 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13640279
TITLE: [Hygienic evaluation of carpentry tools for fourth and fifth grade students].
Gigienicheskaia otsenka stoliarnogo instrumentariia dlia uchashchikhsia IV-V klassov.
AUTHOR: SAL'NIKOVA G P; LIUBOMIRSKII L E
SOURCE: Gigiena i sanitariia, (1959 Mar) Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 41-6.
Journal code: 0412700. ISSN: 0016-9900.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5936-14171-483
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 2000
Entered Medline: 1 Jul 2000

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 59014146 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13584773
TITLE: The dynamics of the renal pelvis and ureter with reference to congenital hydronephrosis.
AUTHOR: MURNAGHAN G F
SOURCE: British journal of urology, (1958 Sep) Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 321-9.
Journal code: 15740090R. ISSN: 0007-1331.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5935-14171-280
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 2000
Entered Medline: 1 Jul 2000

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 58064619 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13521752
TITLE: Reproduction.
AUTHOR: MANN T; LUTWAK-MANN C
SOURCE: Annual review of physiology, (1958) Vol. 20, pp. 275-304.
Journal code: 0370600. ISSN: 0066-4278.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5834-14171-516
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 2000
Entered Medline: 1 Jul 2000

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 58013973 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13471283
TITLE: [Anatomical & histological aspects of healed tuberculous cavitations treated with Monaldi's endocavitary aspiration & with cavernostomy-like operations].
Osservazioni anatomo-istologiche sulle modalita di

guarigione delle caverne tubercolari trattate con aspirazione endocavitaria di Monaldi e con interventi del tipo speleotomico.
AUTHOR: BELLI N; PALLOTTA G
SOURCE: Archivio di tisiologia e delle malattie dell'apparato respiratorio, (1957 Jun) Vol. 12, No. 6, pp. 473-9.
Journal code: 1263557. ISSN: 0365-7426.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Italian
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5833-14171-521
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 2000
Entered Medline: 1 Jul 2000

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 57062615 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13416252
TITLE: Enzymic catalysis of glucuronyl transfer.
AUTHOR: FISHMAN W H; GREEN S
SOURCE: The Journal of biological chemistry, (1957 Mar) Vol. 225, No. 1, pp. 435-52.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5732-14171
ENTRY MONTH: 200205
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2002

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 57014116 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13368028
TITLE: Effects of anxiety, stress, and task variables on reaction time.
AUTHOR: FARBER I E; SPENCE K W
SOURCE: Journal of personality, (1956 Sep) Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 1-18.
Journal code: 2985194R. ISSN: 0022-3506.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5731-14171
ENTRY MONTH: 200205
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2002

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 56058316 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13305964
TITLE: [Psychiatric incidences of abortion].
Incidences psychiatriques de l'avortement.
AUTHOR: BRISSET C
SOURCE: Gynecologie pratique, (1955) Vol. 6, No. 6, pp. 445-51.
Journal code: 0376763. ISSN: 0017-6028.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5630-14171
ENTRY MONTH: 200305

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 56014171 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13262253
TITLE: [Aseptic bone necrosis of the acromion apophysis].
Zur aseptischen Knochennekrose der Akromionapophyse.
AUTHOR: DE CUVELAND E
SOURCE: Fortschritte auf dem Gebiete der Rontgenstrahlen und der Nuklearmedizin, (1955 Jul) Vol. 83, No. 1, pp. 120-2.
Journal code: 7507118. ISSN: 0015-8151.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5629-14171
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 55065014 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14363337
TITLE: Pathology of arteriosclerosis.
AUTHOR: KOPPISCH E
SOURCE: Boletin de la Asociacion Medica de Puerto Rico, (1954 Nov) Vol. 46, No. 11, pp. 505-9.
Journal code: 7505267. ISSN: 0004-4849.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5528-14171-58
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 55014124 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13202519
TITLE: [Organization of a child center].
Poslani kojeneckych ustavu.
AUTHOR: SVOBODOVA E
SOURCE: Leka ske listy, (1954 Aug 1) Vol. 9, No. 15-16, pp. 369-72.
Journal code: 18310680R.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Czech
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5527-14171-106
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 54014016 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13093215
TITLE: Scapular fixation by bracing in serratus anterior palsy; report of its use in a case of serum neuritis and brief review of the syndrome.
AUTHOR: RUSSEK A S; MARKS M
SOURCE: Archives of physical medicine and rehabilitation, (1953

Oct) Vol. 34, No. 10, pp. 633-7.
Journal code: 2985158R. ISSN: 0003-9993.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5425-14171-303-332-416-457
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 54071570 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13151619
TITLE: [Post-hysterectomy prolapse].
Prolapso pos-histerectomia.
AUTHOR: DALLALANA E M
SOURCE: Hospital, (1953 Nov) Vol. 44, No. 5, pp. 599-607.
Journal code: 9427238. ISSN: 0018-5469.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5426-14171-101-468-469
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 52058293 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14928183
TITLE: PALLOR in school children.
AUTHOR: Anonymous
SOURCE: The Journal of pediatrics, (1952 May) Vol. 40, No. 5, pp. 685-6.
Journal code: 0375410. ISSN: 0022-3476.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5222-14171-204-326
ENTRY MONTH: 200402
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: Mar 2004
Entered Medline: 15 Feb 2004

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 53014122 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12989859
TITLE: [Therapy by segmental exanthema].
Exanthematische Segment-therapie.
AUTHOR: SCHULTZ
SOURCE: Hippokrates, (1952 Jul 31) Vol. 23, No. 14, pp. 390-3.
Journal code: 0413670. ISSN: 0018-2001.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5323-14171-501
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 53068631 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13043800
TITLE: [Treatment of vulvo-vaginal pruritus in diabetes].
Sul trattamento del prurito vulvo-vaginale nelle diabetiche.
AUTHOR: MELOTTI G; ROSSI O
SOURCE: Gazzetta medica italiana, (1952 Nov) Vol. 111, No. 11, pp. 292-5.
Journal code: 0370730. ISSN: 0393-3660.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5324-14171-190-235-533-707
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 52014004 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14883894
TITLE: [Ascaris toxins].
Toxines ascaridiennes.
AUTHOR: COVALEDA ORTEGA J
SOURCE: La semaine des hopitaux : organe fonde par l'Association d'enseignement medical des hopitaux de Paris, (1951 Sep 26) Vol. 27, No. 71, pp. 2771-3.
Journal code: 9410059.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5221-14171-39
ENTRY MONTH: 200402
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: Mar 2004
Entered Medline: 15 Feb 2004

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 51013456 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14783906
TITLE: [Comparison of effects of inhalation of tobacco smoke by the upper respiratory passages and by the lungs in the dog].
Effets compares de l'inhalation de fumee de tabac par les voies respiratoires superieures et par les poumons chez le chien.
AUTHOR: JOURDAN F; COLLET A
SOURCE: Comptes rendus des seances de la Societe de biologie et de ses filiales, (1950 Jun) Vol. 144, No. 11-12, pp. 861-3.
Journal code: 7505439. ISSN: 0037-9026.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5120-14171-378
ENTRY MONTH: 200402
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: Mar 2004
Entered Medline: 15 Feb 2004

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 50033675 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15424043
TITLE: [First cases of epidemic hepatitis treated with aureomycin].
Primi casi di epatite epidemica trattati con aureomicina.

AUTHOR: LENTINI S
SOURCE: Il Policlinico. Sezione pratica, (1950 Apr 17) Vol. 57, No. 16, pp. 518-22.
Journal code: 0410122. ISSN: 0032-2644.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5019-14171-18-109
ENTRY MONTH: 200409
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Oct 2004
Last Updated on STN: Oct 2004
Entered Medline: 30 Sep 2004

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1929:22400 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 23:22400
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 23:2646b
TITLE: Osmose, dialyse, ultrafiltration
AUTHOR(S): Genin, G.
SOURCE: Publisher: (Dunod: Paris), 260 pp. F. 57.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Reviewed in Caoutchouc & gutta-percha 25, 14171(1928).

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:51:07 ON 16 MAR 2007)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 08:51:34 ON 16 MAR 2007
L1 44 S "14171"
L2 31 DUP REM L1 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l1 (a)kinase?
L3 2 L1 (A) KINASE?

=> d 1-2 ibib ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-12766 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: New 14171 protein kinase and nucleic acid, useful for diagnosing or treating diseases with aberrant expression of the 14171 protein kinase, such as cancer, an immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure and hypertension; recombinant enzyme protein production via plasmid expression in host cell for use in disease therapy
AUTHOR: KAPELLER-LIBERMANN R
PATENT ASSIGNEE: MILLENNIUM PHARM INC
PATENT INFO: US 2004048305 11 Mar 2004
APPLICATION INFO: US 2003-658904 10 Sep 2003
PRIORITY INFO: US 2003-658904 10 Sep 2003; US 2000-182096 11 Feb 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2004-226195 [21]
AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:
NOVELTY - An isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) comprising a fully defined sequence of 3860 or 2355 base pairs (bp) (SEQ ID NO: 1 and 3) as given in the specification; a fragment of a fully defined sequence of 21 bp (SEQ ID NO: 21, 22 or 23) as given in the specification; or encoding a polypeptide having a fully defined sequence of 784 amino acids (SEQ ID NO: 2) as given in the specification, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises: (a) a fully defined sequence of 3860 or 2355 bp (SEQ ID NO: 1 and 3) as

given in the specification; (b) a fragment of a fully defined sequence of 21 bp (SEQ ID NO: 21, 22 or 23) as given in the specification; (c) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide having a fully defined sequence of 784 amino acids (SEQ ID NO: 2) as given in the specification, or its fragment having at least 300 contiguous amino acids and kinase activity; or (d) the complement of (a), (b), (c), or (d). INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) an expression construct comprising a recombinant nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleic acid molecule (I); (2) a host cell comprising a recombinant nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleic acid molecule (I); (3) an isolated polypeptide comprising: (a) a polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence with SEQ ID NO: 1 or 3; (b) a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, where the fragment comprises at least 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2 and where at least 300 contiguous amino acids have kinase activity; (c) an antigenic fragment of SEQ ID NO:2 comprising at least 15 amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:2; or (d) a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2; (4) an antibody which selectively binds to a polypeptide of (3); (5) producing a polypeptide of (3), comprising culturing the host cell of (2) under conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is expressed; (6) a kit comprising a compound which selectively binds to a polypeptide of (3) and instructions for use; (7) a kit comprising a compound which selectively hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule (I) and instructions for use; (8) identifying a compound which binds to a polypeptide of (3), comprising contacting a polypeptide, or a cell expressing the polypeptide with a test compound and determining whether the polypeptide binds to the test compound; (9) modulating the activity of a polypeptide of (3), comprising contacting a polypeptide or a cell expressing the polypeptide with a compound which binds to the polypeptide in a sufficient concentration to modulate the activity of the polypeptide; (10) identifying a compound which modulates the activity of a polypeptide of (3), comprising contacting the polypeptide with a test compound and determining the effect of the test compound on the activity of the polypeptide to therefore identify a compound that modulates the activity of the polypeptide; (11) identifying a subject having a disorder or at risk of developing a disorder selected from the group consisting of cancer, an immunological disorder, a viral disorder and an apoptotic disorder, comprising contacting a sample obtained from the subject comprising nucleic acid molecules with a nucleic acid probe or primer which selectively hybridizes to the nucleic acid molecule (I), and detecting in the sample the presence of a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to the probe or primer, therefore identifying a subject having the disorder, or at risk for developing the disorder; or comprising contacting a sample obtained from the subject comprising polypeptides with a compound which selectively binds to the polypeptide of (3), and detecting in the sample the presence of a polypeptide which binds to the compound, therefore, identifying a subject having the disorder, or at risk for developing the disorder; and (12) treating a subject having a disorder selected from the group consisting of cancer, an immunological disorder, a viral disorder and an apoptotic disorder comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an agent which targets the expression or activity of a nucleic acid molecule (I).

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Nucleic Acid: The nucleic acid further comprises nucleic acid sequences encoding a heterologous polypeptide. Preferred Polypeptide: The polypeptide of (3) further comprises heterologous amino acid sequences. Preferred Antibody: The antibody preferably binds to an antigenic fragment of SEQ ID NO: 2 selected from the group consisting of a fully defined sequence of 21, 20 or 21 bp (base pairs) (SEQ ID NO: 17, 18 and 19), as given in the specification. Preferred Method: The binding of the test compound to the polypeptide in the method of (8) is detected by detection of binding by direct detecting of test compound/polypeptide binding, detection of binding using a competition binding assay, or detection of binding using an assay for protein kinase-mediated phosphorylation. The activity of the polypeptide

in the method of (10) is determined in a kinase assay using a 14171 kinase substrate. The nucleic acid probe or primer in the method of (11) is from a fully defined sequence of 20, 20 or 26 bp (SEQ ID NO: 9, 10 or 11) as given in the specification.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Virucide; Antiinflammatory; Cardiant; Antiarrhythmic; Hypotensive. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Protein-Kinase-Modulator. No biological data given.

USE - The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases or conditions associated with aberrant expression or activity of a 14171 protein kinase, such as cancer, an immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, a viral disorder and an apoptotic disorder. They can also be used in chromosome mapping, tissue typing, predictive medicine, forensic biology and prognostic assays.

ADMINISTRATION - Dosage of the pharmaceutical composition ranges from 0.001-30 mg/kg body weight, preferably 5-6 mg/kg. Routes of administration of the pharmaceutical compositions include oral, pulmonary, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous, inhalation, transdermal, nasal and rectal.

EXAMPLE - Total RNA was prepared from various human tissues by a single step extraction method using RNA STAT-60. Each RNA preparation was treated with DNase I at 37 degrees centigrade for 1 hour. DNase I treatment was determined to be complete if the sample required at least 38 PCR amplification cycles to reach a threshold level of fluorescence using beta-2 microglobulin as an internal amplicon reference. After phenol extraction cDNA was prepared from the sample using SUPERSCRIPT Choice System. A negative control of RNA without reverse transcriptase was mock reverse transcribed for each RNA sample. (62 pages)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:203463 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:249190
TITLE: Identification, cloning, sequence, and diagnostic and therapeutic use of human protein kinase 14171
INVENTOR(S): Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 62 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,630,335.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2004048305	A1	20040311	US 2003-658904		20030910
US 6630335	B1	20031007	US 2001-781882		20010212
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-182096P	P	20000211
			US 2001-781882	A2	20010212

AB The invention relates to a novel kinase nucleic acid sequence and protein. A novel human protein kinase 14171 was identified, and the cDNA sequence and the encoded amino acid sequence of the 1471 are provided. Chromosomal mapping of the 14171 gene, tissue-specific expression profiles, and structural motifs of the polypeptides are provided. The protein kinase 14171 is involved in the NF-κB signaling pathway and 14171 expression can be regulated by the p53 tumor suppressor. Effect of siRNAs on the protein kinase 14171 was studied. Also provided are expression vectors, host cells, and recombinant methods for making and using the novel mols. The invention also provides methods for diagnosing, treating, or preventing disorders associated with expression of the 14171.

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=> s clon? or express? or recombinant
L4     8229756 CLON? OR EXPRESS? OR RECOMBINANT

=> s "t-p mtoif?"
<------User Break------>

=> s "t-p motif?"
L5           75 "T-P MOTIF?"

=> s l4 and l5
L6           35 L4 AND L5

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:51:07 ON 16 MAR 2007)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 08:51:34 ON 16 MAR 2007
L1            44 S "14171"
L2            31 DUP REM L1 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3             2 S L1 (A)KINASE?
L4       8229756 S CLON? OR EXPRESS? OR RECOMBINANT
L5            75 S "T-P MOTIF?"
L6            35 S L4 AND L5

=> s l1 and l6
L7             0 L1 AND L6

=> s (inhibit? or activat?) and l5
L8            44 (INHIBIT? OR ACTIVAT?) AND L5

=> s l1 and l8
L9             0 L1 AND L8

=> d l2 1-31 ibib ab

L2    ANSWER 1 OF 31  BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-22511  BIOTECHDS
TITLE:            Identifying subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting
                  presence or absence of polymorphic variations associated with
                  breast cancer in a sample, where presence of polymorphic
                  variation indicates subject is at risk of breast cancer;
                     for use in mamma carcinoma prevention, diagnosis and gene
                     therapy
AUTHOR:           ROTH R B; BRAUN A; KAMMERER S M; NELSON M R; RENELAND R H
PATENT ASSIGNEE:  ROTH R B; BRAUN A; KAMMERER S M; NELSON M R; RENELAND R H
PATENT INFO:      US 2006204967 14 Sep 2006
APPLICATION INFO: US 2003-723683 25 Nov 2003
PRIORITY INFO:    US 2003-723683 25 Nov 2003; US 2002-429136 25 Nov 2002
DOCUMENT TYPE:    Patent
LANGUAGE:         English
OTHER SOURCE:     WPI: 2006-621179 [64]
AB    DERWENT ABSTRACT:
      NOVELTY - Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer comprises
      detecting the presence or absence of polymorphic variations associated
      with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject, where the
      presence of the polymorphic variation is indicative of the subject being
      at risk of breast cancer, is new.
           DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Identifying a subject at risk of breast
      cancer comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more
      polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid
      sample from a subject, where the one or more polymorphic variations are
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detected in a nucleotide sequence selected from: (a) a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2; (b) a nucleotide sequence, which encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2; (c) a nucleotide sequence, which encodes a polypeptide that is 90% or more identical to the amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO, 2; or (d) a fragment of a nucleotide sequence of (a), (b), or (c), where the presence of the polymorphic variation is indicative of the subject being at risk of breast cancer. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) a method for detecting or preventing breast cancer in a subject; and (2) a method of selecting a subject that will respond to a treatment of breast cancer.

WIDER DISCLOSURE - (1) nucleic acids that include one or more polymorphic variations associated with the occurrence of cancer; (2) compositions comprising the nucleic acids; (3) methods for identifying candidate therapeutic molecules for treating breast cancer; and (4) methods for treating breast cancer in a subject.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Method: Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer further comprises obtaining the nucleic acid sample from the subject. The polymorphic variations are detected at one or more positions in SEQ ID NO. 2 selected from 184, 506, 3981, 7815, 7875, 10775, 10786, 11013, 11020, 11101, 14171, 14278, 16512, 16706, 18442, 20286, 21591, 22275, 25318, 27997, 29840, 31088, 31258, 32367, 32427, 33671, 38796, 41530, 41874, 44161, 47502, 51089, 51205, 53645, 54280, 57610, 57740, 60812, 60837, 64448, 65249, 65482, 66535, 66789, 67214, 68347, 69060, 70100, 70215, 73687, 73732, 74183, 74813, 78136, 79540, 79655, 79731, 82111, 82155, 83479, 84511, 85290, 90620, 91127, 92095, 92679, 94839, or 95220. The polymorphic variations are detected at one or more positions in a region spanning positions 506-95220 in SEQ ID NO. 2. The polymorphic variations are detected at one or more positions in linkage disequilibrium with one or more positions above. Detecting the presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations comprises hybridizing an oligonucleotide to the nucleic acid sample, where the oligonucleotide is complementary to a nucleotide sequence in the nucleic acid and hybridizes to a region adjacent to the polymorphic variation; extending the oligonucleotide in the presence of one or more nucleotides, yielding extension products; and detecting the presence or absence of a polymorphic variation in the extension products. Preferably, the subject is a human. Detecting or preventing breast cancer in a subject comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject, where the polymorphic variation is detected in a nucleotide sequence selected from: (a) a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2; (b) a nucleotide sequence, which encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2; (c) a nucleotide sequence, which encodes a polypeptide that is 90% or more identical to the amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2; or (d) a fragment of a nucleotide sequence of (a), (b), or (c) comprising the polymorphic variation; and administering a breast cancer prevention procedure or detection procedure to a subject in need based upon the presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations in the nucleic acid sample. The breast cancer detection procedure is selected from a mammography, an early mammography program, a frequent mammography program, a biopsy procedure, a breast biopsy and biopsy from another tissue, a breast ultrasound and optionally ultrasound analysis of another tissue, breast magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and optionally MRI analysis of another tissue, electrical impedance (T-scan) analysis of breast and optionally of another tissue, ductal lavage, nuclear medicine analysis (e.g. scintimammography), BRCA1 and/or BRCA2 sequence analysis results, thermal imaging of the breast and optionally of another tissue, or its combinations. The breast cancer prevention procedure is selected from one or more selective hormone receptor modulators, one or more compositions that prevent production of hormones, one or more hormonal treatments, one or more biologic response modifiers, surgery, or drugs that delay or halt metastasis. The selective hormone receptor modulator

is selected from tamoxifen, reloxifene, or toremifene, the composition that prevents production of hormones is an aramotase inhibitor selected from exemestane, letrozole, anastrozol, groserelin, or megestrol; the hormonal treatment is selected from goserelin acetate or filvestrant; the biologic response modifier is an antibody that specifically binds herceptin/HER2; the surgery is selected from lumpectomy or mastectomy; and the drug that delays or halts metastasis is pamidronate disodium. Selecting a subject that will respond to a treatment of breast cancer comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject, where the polymorphic variation is detected in a nucleotide sequence selected from: (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO. 2; (b) a nucleotide sequence, which encodes a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2;(c) a nucleotide sequence, which encodes a polypeptide that is 90% or more identical to an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2; or (d) a fragment of a nucleotide sequence of (a), (b), or (c) comprising the polymorphic variation; and selecting a subject that will respond to the breast cancer treatment based upon the presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations in the nucleic acid sample.

USE - The methods are useful for identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer, detecting or preventing breast cancer in a subject, and selecting a subject that will respond to a treatment of breast cancer.

ADMINISTRATION - Dosage is 0.001-30 mg/kg. Administration can be through parenteral, e.g. intravenous, intradermal, subcutaneous, oral, (e.g. inhalation), transdermal (topical), transmucosal, or rectal route.

EXAMPLE - No suitable example given.(219 pages)

L2 , ANSWER 2 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:89432 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700094639

TITLE: Incidence, survival and biocontrol of psychrotrophic Bacillus cereus and its potentlal for toxin production in milk and Taliaga cheese.

AUTHOR(S): Sadek, Zeinab I. [Reprint Author]; Fathi, Fatma A.; Salem, M. M. E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl Res Ctr, Dairy Dept, Giza, Egypt
zozok1@yahoo.com

SOURCE: Polish Journal of Food and Nutrition Sciences, (2006) Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 419-425.
ISSN: 1230-0322.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Jan 2007
Last Updated on STN: 31 Jan 2007

AB The incidence of Bacillus cereus, psychrotrophic character and the ability of isolates to produce haemolysin were investigated to evaluate their health potential in some dairy products. In total 125 samples (skim milk powder, white soft cheese, processed cheese, Kareish cheese and rice with milk) were analysed. Of these (39.2%) contained B. cereus. The viability of (reference and isolated strains) B. cereus and toxin production in sterilized milk was examined during storage at 10 degrees C for 7 days. The two tested strains, when inoculated in milk with 10(5) cfu/mL, were shown to be capable of producing toxin at the end of the storage period. The antimicrobial activity of 7 strains of lactic acid bacteria against B. cereus was tested to select the effective starter to control the pathogen. Lactobacillus reuteri followed by Lb. rhamnosus were the most effective probiotic cultures. The choice was a mixed culture of Lactococcus lactis ssp. diacetylactis as a starter culture and Lb. rhamnosus as a probiotic culture (1: 1) to use in manufacture of Tallaga cheese. The use of this starter resulted in reduction of viable count of B. cereus and so, no toxin was detected in these cheeses. In contrast, in the control cheese (inoculated with 10(5) cfu isolated strain of B. cereus), the viable

counts of B. cereus increased and released detectable amount of enterotoxin at the end of refrigerated storage.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005399453 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15920624
TITLE: Lactobacillus reuteri beta-galactosidase activity and low milk acidification ability.
AUTHOR: Hidalgo-Morales Madeleine; Robles-Olvera Victor; Garcia Hugo S
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIDA-Instituto Tecnologico de Veracruz, Ver., Mexico.
SOURCE: Canadian journal of microbiology, (2005 Mar) Vol. 51, No. 3, pp. 261-7.
Journal code: 0372707. ISSN: 0008-4166.
PUB. COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200508
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Aug 2005
Last Updated on STN: 1 Sep 2005
Entered Medline: 31 Aug 2005

AB Beta-galactosidase activity was studied as a possible cause of the low milk acidification ability observed in Lactobacillus reuteri NRRL 14171. Enzymatic activity was determined in MRS broth supplemented with either glucose or lactose and milk at the middle and final stage of the exponential phase, as well as at the stationary phase. Results were compared with beta-galactosidase activity in Lactobacillus casei NRRL-B1922, a strain that shows the milk acidification ability. The effects of the types of carbon and nitrogen sources were established by comparison of growth parameters (higher maximum cell concentration and specific growth rate) in broth culture and skim milk supplemented with 2% glucose or 1% casein peptone. In milk, L. reuteri showed higher beta-galactosidase activity in all growth phases compared with L. casei. Greater cell concentration maxima, specific growth rates, and acidification abilities were observed in L. reuteri when it was cultured in milk supplemented with 1% casein peptone compared with non-supplemented milk cultures. Results suggest that the poor milk acidification ability observed in L. reuteri may be more related to a weak proteolytic system than to deficient beta-galactosidase activity.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 31 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-12766 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: New 14171 protein kinase and nucleic acid, useful for diagnosing or treating diseases with aberrant expression of the 14171 protein kinase, such as cancer, an immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure and hypertension;
recombinant enzyme protein production via plasmid expression in host cell for use in disease therapy
AUTHOR: KAPELLER-LIBERMANN R
PATENT ASSIGNEE: MILLENNIUM PHARM INC
PATENT INFO: US 2004048305 11 Mar 2004
APPLICATION INFO: US 2003-658904 10 Sep 2003
PRIORITY INFO: US 2003-658904 10 Sep 2003; US 2000-182096 11 Feb 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2004-226195 [21]

AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:
NOVELTY - An isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) comprising a fully defined sequence of 3860 or 2355 base pairs (bp) (SEQ ID NO: 1 and 3) as given in the specification; a fragment of a fully defined sequence of 21 bp (SEQ ID NO: 21, 22 or 23) as given in the specification; or encoding a

polypeptide having a fully defined sequence of 784 amino acids (SEQ ID NO: 2) as given in the specification, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises: (a) a fully defined sequence of 3860 or 2355 bp (SEQ ID NO: 1 and 3) as given in the specification; (b) a fragment of a fully defined sequence of 21 bp (SEQ ID NO: 21, 22 or 23) as given in the specification; (c) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide having a fully defined sequence of 784 amino acids (SEQ ID NO: 2) as given in the specification, or its fragment having at least 300 contiguous amino acids and kinase activity; or (d) the complement of (a), (b), (c), or (d). INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) an expression construct comprising a recombinant nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleic acid molecule (I); (2) a host cell comprising a recombinant nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleic acid molecule (I); (3) an isolated polypeptide comprising: (a) a polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence with SEQ ID NO: 1 or 3; (b) a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, where the fragment comprises at least 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2 and where at least 300 contiguous amino acids have kinase activity; (c) an antigenic fragment of SEQ ID NO:2 comprising at least 15 amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:2; or (d) a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2; (4) an antibody which selectively binds to a polypeptide of (3); (5) producing a polypeptide of (3), comprising culturing the host cell of (2) under conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is expressed; (6) a kit comprising a compound which selectively binds to a polypeptide of (3) and instructions for use; (7) a kit comprising a compound which selectively hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule (I) and instructions for use; (8) identifying a compound which binds to a polypeptide of (3), comprising contacting a polypeptide, or a cell expressing the polypeptide with a test compound and determining whether the polypeptide binds to the test compound; (9) modulating the activity of a polypeptide of (3), comprising contacting a polypeptide or a cell expressing the polypeptide with a compound which binds to the polypeptide in a sufficient concentration to modulate the activity of the polypeptide; (10) identifying a compound which modulates the activity of a polypeptide of (3), comprising contacting the polypeptide with a test compound and determining the effect of the test compound on the activity of the polypeptide to therefore identify a compound that modulates the activity of the polypeptide; (11) identifying a subject having a disorder or at risk of developing a disorder selected from the group consisting of cancer, an immunological disorder, a viral disorder and an apoptotic disorder, comprising contacting a sample obtained from the subject comprising nucleic acid molecules with a nucleic acid probe or primer which selectively hybridizes to the nucleic acid molecule (I), and detecting in the sample the presence of a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to the probe or primer, therefore identifying a subject having the disorder, or at risk for developing the disorder; or comprising contacting a sample obtained from the subject comprising polypeptides with a compound which selectively binds to the polypeptide of (3), and detecting in the sample the presence of a polypeptide which binds to the compound, therefore, identifying a subject having the disorder, or at risk for developing the disorder; and (12) treating a subject having a disorder selected from the group consisting of cancer, an immunological disorder, a viral disorder and an apoptotic disorder comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an agent which targets the expression or activity of a nucleic acid molecule (I).

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Nucleic Acid: The nucleic acid further comprises nucleic acid sequences encoding a heterologous polypeptide. Preferred Polypeptide: The polypeptide of (3) further comprises heterologous amino acid sequences. Preferred Antibody: The antibody preferably binds to an antigenic fragment of SEQ ID NO: 2 selected from the group consisting of a fully defined sequence of 21, 20 or 21 bp (base pairs) (SEQ ID NO: 17, 18 and 19), as given in the specification. Preferred Method: The binding of the test compound to the polypeptide in

the method of (8) is detected by detection of binding by direct detecting of test compound/polypeptide binding, detection of binding using a competition binding assay, or detection of binding using an assay for protein kinase-mediated phosphorylation. The activity of the polypeptide in the method of (10) is determined in a kinase assay using a 14171 kinase substrate. The nucleic acid probe or primer in the method of (11) is from a fully defined sequence of 20, 20 or 26 bp (SEQ ID NO: 9, 10 or 11) as given in the specification.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Virucide; Antiinflammatory; Cardiant; Antiarrhythmic; Hypotensive. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Protein-Kinase-Modulator. No biological data given.

USE - The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases or conditions associated with aberrant expression or activity of a 14171 protein kinase, such as cancer, an immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, a viral disorder and an apoptotic disorder. They can also be used in chromosome mapping, tissue typing, predictive medicine, forensic biology and prognostic assays.

ADMINISTRATION - Dosage of the pharmaceutical composition ranges from 0.001-30 mg/kg body weight, preferably 5-6 mg/kg. Routes of administration of the pharmaceutical compositions include oral, pulmonary, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous, inhalation, transdermal, nasal and rectal.

EXAMPLE - Total RNA was prepared from various human tissues by a single step extraction method using RNA STAT-60. Each RNA preparation was treated with DNase I at 37 degrees centigrade for 1 hour. DNase I treatment was determined to be complete if the sample required at least 38 PCR amplification cycles to reach a threshold level of fluorescence using beta-2 microglobulin as an internal amplicon reference. After phenol extraction cDNA was prepared from the sample using SUPERSCRIPT Choice System. A negative control of RNA without reverse transcriptase was mock reverse transcribed for each RNA sample. (62 pages)

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:379895 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400380127
TITLE: Endocannabinoid system modulates relapse to methamphetamine seeking: Possible mediation by the arachidonic acid cascade.
AUTHOR(S): Anggadiredja, Kusnandar; Nakamichi, Masanori; Hiranita, Takato; Tanaka, Hiroyuki; Shoyama, Yukihiro; Watanabe, Shigenori; Yamamoto, Tsuneyuki [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept PharmacolGrad Sch Pharmaceut SciHigashi Ku, Kyushu Univ, 3-1-1 Maidashi, Fukuoka, 8128582, Japan tyamamot@phar.kyushu-u.ac.jp
SOURCE: Neuropsychopharmacology, (August 2004) Vol. 29, No. 8, pp. 1470-1478. print.
CODEN: NEROEW. ISSN: 0893-133X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Sep 2004
Last Updated on STN: 22 Sep 2004

AB We clarified the modulating action of the endocannabinoid system, and its possible mediation by the arachidonic acid cascade, on the reinstatement of methamphetamine (METH)-seeking behavior, using the intravenous self-administration paradigm in rats. Following 12 days of self-administration of METH, the replacement of METH with saline resulted in a gradual decrease in lever press responses (extinction). Under extinction conditions, METH-priming or re-exposure to cues previously paired with METH infusion markedly increased the responses (reinstatement of drug-seeking). The cannabinoid CB I receptor antagonist, SR 14171 6A, blocked this behavior. Although the cannabinoid

agonist, DELTA8-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), had no effects by itself, coadministration of the agonist and METH at small doses reinstated the drug-seeking behavior. THC attenuated the effects of the reinstatement-inducing dose of METH, but enhanced the effect of cues. Either given repeatedly during the extinction or singly, 24 h before the first METH-priming or cues challenge, THC suppressed the reinstatement. In another set of experiments, we found that diclofenac, a cyclooxygenase inhibitor, also attenuated the reinstatement induced by exposure to cues or drug-priming. These results suggest that the endocannabinoid system, through possible mediation by the arachidonic acid cascade, serves as a modulator of the reinstating effects of METH-priming and cues, Extending the current view on the treatment of drug dependence, these results indicate that endocannabinoid-activating substances as well as cyclooxygenase inhibitors may be promising as antirelapse agents.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:519858 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300522904
TITLE: 14171 protein kinase, a novel human protein kinase and uses thereof.
AUTHOR(S): Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana [Inventor, Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6630335 20031007
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Oct 7 2003) Vol. 1275, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file. ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Nov 2003
Last Updated on STN: 5 Nov 2003
AB The invention relates to a novel kinase nucleic acid sequence and protein. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant methods for making and using the novel molecules.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:610734 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:163205
TITLE: Genes showing altered levels of expression in tumor cells with uses in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and associated angiogenesis
INVENTOR(S): Hunter, John Joseph; MacBeth, Kyle J.; Tsai, Fong-Ying; Lesoon, Andrea; Lightcap, Eric S.; Williamson, Mark W.; Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 454 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003065006	A2	20030807	WO 2003-US2588	20030130
WO 2003065006	A3	20040408		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,

KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2003157082	A1	20030821	US 2003-354358	20030130
AU 2003225535	A1	20030902	AU 2003-225535	20030130
EP 1468118	A2	20041020	EP 2003-735059	20030130
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005522999	T	20050804	JP 2003-564555	20030130

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2002-353600P	P	20020131
US 2002-364517P	P	20020315
US 2002-371075P	P	20020409
US 2002-371507P	P	20020410
US 2002-372984P	P	20020416
US 2002-374194P	P	20020419
US 2002-382995P	P	20020524
US 2002-385023P	P	20020531
US 2002-388853P	P	20020614
US 2002-389395P	P	20020617
US 2002-391324P	P	20020625
US 2002-395944P	P	20020715
US 2002-397726P	P	20020722
US 2002-403046P	P	20020813
US 2002-405155P	P	20020822
US 2002-406361P	P	20020827
US 2002-421195P	P	20021025
US 2002-425456P	P	20021112
US 2002-427626P	P	20021119
US 2002-432122P	P	20021210
WO 2003-US2588	W	20030130

AB Sixty-one genes showing altered levels of expression in cancer cells are identified for use in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The present invention describes methods for the diagnostic evaluation and prognosis of various cancers, and for the identification of subjects exhibiting a predisposition to such conditions. The invention also provides methods for identifying a compound capable of modulating a cancer or cancer. The present invention also provides methods for the identification and therapeutic use of compds. as treatment of cancer.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 31 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:626983 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: NF679
TITLE: DIAGENETIC ALTERATION OF EARLY MARINE CEMENTS OF UPPER SILURIAN STROMATACTIS
AUTHOR: BOURQUE P A (Reprint); RAYMOND L
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV LAVAL, DEPT GEOL, QUEBEC CITY G1K 7P4, QUEBEC, CANADA (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: CANADA
SOURCE: SEDIMENTOLOGY, (APR 1994) Vol. 41, No. 2, pp. 255-269. ISSN: 0037-0746.
PUBLISHER: BLACKWELL SCIENCE LTD, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OXON, ENGLAND OX2 0EL.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: PHYS
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 38
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Stromatactis is a spar network whose elements in cross section have flat to undulose lower surfaces and digitate upper surfaces. The network is composed principally of isopachous crusts of centripetal cement and commonly occurs embedded in finely crystalline limestone. It is the

cement filling of interconnected cavities. Stromatactis of Upper Silurian red stromatactis limestone from Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec Appalachians, exhibits two types of cements: (1) an isopachous cement that lined the walls of the conduits and is interpreted as early marine; and (2) a later blocky cement that occupies the centres of cavities. The first cement is composed exclusively of non-ferroan calcite, whereas the second cement is mixed non-ferroan and ferroan calcite. The early isopachous cement is white on polished slabs and has a turbid aspect under transmitted light. In a few samples, the relative homogeneity of this early cement is broken by the presence of distinctive grey clear calcite. Under cathodoluminescence, the grey clear calcite is non-luminescent and exhibits well defined bladed crystal shapes, whereas the white turbid cement has a dull orange luminescence and indistinct crystal shapes. The relationships between the two cements indicate that the dull luminescent cement is a secondary form of the non-luminescent cement, and it is concluded that the dull cement is the product of alteration of the non-luminescent cement by burial or meteoric fluids. The later blocky cement has the same dull luminescence as the white turbid cement and is thought to have been precipitated from the same fluids as those responsible for the alteration of the early marine cements. Oxygen isotopic values of the dull cement of the early isopachous crusts (mean deltaO-18= -6.8parts per thousand) are intermediate between those of the non-luminescent early marine cement (mean deltaO-18= -5.3parts per thousand) and the dull luminescent blocky cement (mean deltaO-18= -11.8%), while carbon isotopic values do not differ significantly (deltaC-13 = + 2.9, + 2.4 and + 2.6parts per thousand, respectively). The alteration also has affected the distribution of some trace elements, particularly Mg. Both unaltered and altered cements contain less than 1% microdolomite inclusions, but the Mg content of the background calcite of unaltered cement is three times that of altered cement (14171 vs. 5502 ppm). Precursor early marine cement is thought to have been low-Mg calcite. The mean deltaO-18 value (- 5.3 parts per thousand) of unaltered early marine cement is higher than values for the oxygen isotopic signature of Silurian oceans provided by brachiopod shells.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92348495 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1639842
TITLE: Protein targeting via the "constitutive-like" secretory pathway in isolated pancreatic islets: passive sorting in the immature granule compartment.
AUTHOR: Kuliawat R; Arvan P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Endocrinology, Beth Israel Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02215.
CONTRACT NUMBER: DK 07516 (NIDDK)
DK 40344 (NIDDK)
SOURCE: The Journal of cell biology, (1992 Aug) Vol. 118, No. 3, pp. 521-9.
Journal code: 0375356. ISSN: 0021-9525.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199208
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Sep 1992
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 28 Aug 1992

AB We have suggested the existence of a novel "constitutive-like" secretory pathway in pancreatic islets, which preferentially conveys a fraction of newly synthesized C-peptide, insulin, and proinsulin, and is related to the presence of immature secretory granules (IGs). Regulated exocytosis of IGs results in an equimolar secretion of C-peptide and insulin; however

an assay of the constitutive-like secretory pathway recently demonstrated that this route conveys newly synthesized C-peptide in molar excess of insulin (Arvan, P., R. Kuliawat, D. Prabakaran, A.-M. Zavacki, D. Elahi, S. Wang, and D. Pilkey. J. Biol. Chemical 266:14171 -14174). We now use this assay to examine the kinetics of constitutive-like secretion. Though its duration is much shorter than the life of mature granules under physiologic conditions, constitutive-like secretion appears comparatively slow (t1/2 approximately equal to 1.5 h) compared with the rate of proinsulin traffic through the ER and Golgi stacks. We have examined whether this slow rate is coupled to the rate of IG exit from the trans-Golgi network (TGN). Escape from the 20 degrees C temperature block reveals a t1/2 less than or equal to 12 min from TGN exit to stimulated release of IGs; the time required for IG formation is too rapid to be rate limiting for constitutive-like secretion. Further, conditions are described in which constitutive-like secretion is blocked yet regulated discharge of IGs remains completely intact. Thus, constitutive-like secretion appears to represent an independent secretory pathway that is kinetically restricted to a specific granule maturation period. The data support a model in which passive sorting due to insulin crystallization results in enrichment of C-peptide in membrane vesicles that bud from IGs to initiate the constitutive-like secretory pathway.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 31 NTIS COPYRIGHT 2007 NTIS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976(41):08084
NTIS ORDER NUMBER: N76-31120/8/XAB
TITLE: Petrographic and Petrological Study of Lunar Rock Materials. Final Report, 22 Apr. 1975 - 21 Apr. 1976.
AUTHOR: Winzer, S. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Martin Marietta Corp., Baltimore, Md.
NUMBER OF REPORT: N76-31120/8/XAB; NASA-CR-144791, TR-76-27C
50p; Apr 1976
NUMBER OF CONTRACT: NAS5-22363
CONTROLLED TERM: Report
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)605-6900; and email at orders@ntis.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01
OTHER SOURCE: GRA&I7626; STAR1421
AB Samples returned from Apollo 14 (14171, 14305, 14319), Apollo 15 (15255), Apollo 16 (61175, 67455), and Apollo 17 (77215) were studied optically and selected polished sections by SEM/Microprobe. Splits and separates from 77215, 67455, 61175 and 15255 were prepared; 77215 and 67455 were analyzed for major, minor and LIL trace elements. The data indicate that 77215, a noritic breccia clast found in the Station7 boulder, is a norite cumulate similar to and probably derived from the same body as 78235. The Apollo 17 boulders are found to be part of the same melt sheet, which was formed by a major impact event, possibly Serenitatis, about 4 B. Y. ago. The Apollo 14 and 16 breccias are polymict, their clast populations indicating quite different provenance. The Apollo 14 breccias are possibly the result of multiple impacts, while the other breccias studied appear to have been formed by single impacts. ANT suite clasts included in 61175 are, for the most part, granulites resulting from subsolidus recrystallization of norites, anorthosites or gabbros. This metamorphism appears to have occurred prior to the impact event forming 61175. (Author)

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 31 NTIS COPYRIGHT 2007 NTIS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973(36):02674
NTIS ORDER NUMBER: DOCKET-50286-59/XAB
TITLE: Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit 3. Fuel

Densification Effects.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Consolidated Edison Co. Of New York, Inc., New York.
NUMBER OF REPORT: DOCKET-50286-59/XAB
2p; 9 Jan 1973
CONTROLLED TERM: Report
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)605-6900; and email at orders@ntis.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01
OTHER SOURCE: GRA&I7309; NSA2706
AB For abstract, see NSA 27 06, number 14171.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:56747 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:56747
TITLE: Biochemical comparisons of resistance to wheat stem rust disease controlled by the Sr6 or Sr11 alleles
AUTHOR(S): Daly, J. M.; Ludden, P.; Seevers, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem. Nutr., Univ. Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, USA
SOURCE: Physiological Plant Pathology (1971), 1(4), 397-407
CODEN: PPPYBC; ISSN: 0048-4059
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The following near isogenic wheat lines were used: Sr 11 (C.I. 14172), resistant Sr 11 (C.I. 14171), susceptible Sr 6 (C.I. 14164), and resistant Sr 6 (C.I. 141163). Neither growth at 25° nor treatment with 80 ppm ethylene at 20° caused significant change in infection type when resistance to race 56 is controlled by the Sr 11 allele, although lines carrying the Sr 6 allele for resistance reverted to susceptibility under these conditions. As in the case of the Sr 6 allele, no significant changes in phenolic components were detected. Increases in total peroxidase with resistant reactions controlled by the Sr 11 allele were similar to those found previously for the Sr 6 allele and the same isoenzyme was responsible for the increase. Because the genetic and physiol. basis for resistance controlled by the Sr 6 and Sr 11 alleles is distinct, it is concluded that increased activity for the same isoenzyme in both instances is a result of a non specific event analogous to wounding. Infected plants carrying the Sr 6 allele, with low peroxidase activity, produced much more ethylene than resistant infected plants. The relations between ethylene production, disease reaction, and peroxidase activity are not easily resolved.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 59069884 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13640279
TITLE: [Hygienic evaluation of carpentry tools for fourth and fifth grade students].
Gigienicheskaia otsenka stoliarnogo instrumentariia dlia uchashchikhsia IV-V klassov.
AUTHOR: SAL'NIKOVA G P; LIUBOMIRSKII L E
SOURCE: Gigiena i sanitariia, (1959 Mar) Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 41-6.
Journal code: 0412700. ISSN: 0016-9900.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5936-14171-483
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 2000
Entered Medline: 1 Jul 2000

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 59014146 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13584773
TITLE: The dynamics of the renal pelvis and ureter with reference to congenital hydronephrosis.
AUTHOR: MURNAGHAN G F
SOURCE: British journal of urology, (1958 Sep) Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 321-9.
Journal code: 15740090R. ISSN: 0007-1331.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5935-14171-280
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 2000
Entered Medline: 1 Jul 2000

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 58064619 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13521752
TITLE: Reproduction.
AUTHOR: MANN T; LUTWAK-MANN C
SOURCE: Annual review of physiology, (1958) Vol. 20, pp. 275-304.
Journal code: 0370600. ISSN: 0066-4278.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5834-14171-516
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 2000
Entered Medline: 1 Jul 2000

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 58013973 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13471283
TITLE: [Anatomical & histological aspects of healed tuberculous cavitations treated with Monaldi's endocavitary aspiration & with cavernostomy-like operations].
Osservazioni anatomo-istologiche sulle modalita di guarigione delle caverne tubercolari trattate con aspirazione endocavitaria di Monaldi e con interventi del tipo speleotomico.
AUTHOR: BELLI N; PALLOTTA G
SOURCE: Archivio di tisiologia e delle malattie dell'apparato respiratorio, (1957 Jun) Vol. 12, No. 6, pp. 473-9.
Journal code: 1263557. ISSN: 0365-7426.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Italian
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5833-14171-521
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 2000
Entered Medline: 1 Jul 2000

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 57062615 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13416252
TITLE: Enzymic catalysis of glucuronyl transfer.
AUTHOR: FISHMAN W H; GREEN S
SOURCE: The Journal of biological chemistry, (1957 Mar) Vol. 225,

No. 1, pp. 435-52.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5732-14171
ENTRY MONTH: 200205
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2002

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 57014116 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13368028
TITLE: Effects of anxiety, stress, and task variables on reaction time.
AUTHOR: FARBER I E; SPENCE K W
SOURCE: Journal of personality, (1956 Sep) Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 1-18.
Journal code: 2985194R. ISSN: 0022-3506.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5731-14171
ENTRY MONTH: 200205
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2002

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 56058316 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13305964
TITLE: [Psychiatric incidences of abortion]. Incidences psychiatriques de l'avortement.
AUTHOR: BRISSET C
SOURCE: Gynecologie pratique, (1955) Vol. 6, No. 6, pp. 445-51.
Journal code: 0376763. ISSN: 0017-6028.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5630-14171
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 56014171 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13262253
TITLE: [Aseptic bone necrosis of the acromion apophysis]. Zur aseptischen Knochennekrose der Akromionapophyse.
AUTHOR: DE CUVELAND E
SOURCE: Fortschritte auf dem Gebiete der Rontgenstrahlen und der Nuklearmedizin, (1955 Jul) Vol. 83, No. 1, pp. 120-2.
Journal code: 7507118. ISSN: 0015-8151.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5629-14171
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 55065014 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14363337
TITLE: Pathology of arteriosclerosis.
AUTHOR: KOPPISCH E
SOURCE: Boletin de la Asociacion Medica de Puerto Rico, (1954 Nov) Vol. 46, No. 11, pp. 505-9.
Journal code: 7505267. ISSN: 0004-4849.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5528-14171-58
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 55014124 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13202519
TITLE: [Organization of a child center].
Poslani kojeneckych ustavu.
AUTHOR: SVOBODOVA E
SOURCE: Leka ske listy, (1954 Aug 1) Vol. 9, No. 15-16, pp. 369-72.
Journal code: 18310680R.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Czech
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5527-14171-106
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 54014016 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13093215
TITLE: Scapular fixation by bracing in serratus anterior palsy; report of its use in a case of serum neuritis and brief review of the syndrome.
AUTHOR: RUSSEK A S; MARKS M
SOURCE: Archives of physical medicine and rehabilitation, (1953 Oct) Vol. 34, No. 10, pp. 633-7.
Journal code: 2985158R. ISSN: 0003-9993.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5425-14171-303-332-416-457
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 54071570 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13151619
TITLE: [Post-hysterectomy prolapse].
Prolapso pos-histerectomia.
AUTHOR: DALLALANA E M
SOURCE: Hospital, (1953 Nov) Vol. 44, No. 5, pp. 599-607.
Journal code: 9427238. ISSN: 0018-5469.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE

OTHER SOURCE: CLML5426-14171-101-468-469
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 52058293 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14928183
TITLE: PALLOR in school children.
AUTHOR: Anonymous
SOURCE: The Journal of pediatrics, (1952 May) Vol. 40, No. 5, pp. 685-6.
Journal code: 0375410. ISSN: 0022-3476.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5222-14171-204-326
ENTRY MONTH: 200402
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: Mar 2004
Entered Medline: 15 Feb 2004

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 53014122 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12989859
TITLE: [Therapy by segmental exanthema].
Exanthematische Segment-therapie.
AUTHOR: SCHULTZ
SOURCE: Hippokrates, (1952 Jul 31) Vol. 23, No. 14, pp. 390-3.
Journal code: 0413670. ISSN: 0018-2001.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5323-14171-501
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 53068631 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13043800
TITLE: [Treatment of vulvo-vaginal pruritus in diabetes].
Sul trattamento del prurito vulvo-vaginale nelle diabetiche.
AUTHOR: MELOTTI G; ROSSI O
SOURCE: Gazzetta medica italiana, (1952 Nov) Vol. 111, No. 11, pp. 292-5.
Journal code: 0370730. ISSN: 0393-3660.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5324-14171-190-235-533-707
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 1 May 2003

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 52014004 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14883894
TITLE: [Ascaris toxins].
Toxines ascaridiennes.

AUTHOR: COVALEDA ORTEGA J
SOURCE: La semaine des hopitaux : organe fonde par l'Association d'enseignement medical des hopitaux de Paris, (1951 Sep 26) Vol. 27, No. 71, pp. 2771-3.
Journal code: 9410059.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5221-14171-39
ENTRY MONTH: 200402
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: Mar 2004
Entered Medline: 15 Feb 2004

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 51013456 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14783906
TITLE: [Comparison of effects of inhalation of tobacco smoke by the upper respiratory passages and by the lungs in the dog].
Effets compares de l'inhalation de fumee de tabac par les voies respiratoires superieures et par les poumons chez le chien.
AUTHOR: JOURDAN F; COLLET A
SOURCE: Comptes rendus des seances de la Societe de biologie et de ses filiales, (1950 Jun) Vol. 144, No. 11-12, pp. 861-3.
Journal code: 7505439. ISSN: 0037-9026.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5120-14171-378
ENTRY MONTH: 200402
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: Mar 2004
Entered Medline: 15 Feb 2004

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 50033675 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15424043
TITLE: [First cases of epidemic hepatitis treated with aureomycin].
Primi casi di epatite epidemica trattati con aureomicina.
AUTHOR: LENTINI S
SOURCE: Il Policlinico. Sezione pratica, (1950 Apr 17) Vol. 57, No. 16, pp. 518-22.
Journal code: 0410122. ISSN: 0032-2644.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5019-14171-18-109
ENTRY MONTH: 200409
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Oct 2004
Last Updated on STN: Oct 2004
Entered Medline: 30 Sep 2004

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1929:22400 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 23:22400
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 23:2646b
TITLE: Osmose, dialyse, ultrafiltration
AUTHOR(S): Genin, G.
SOURCE: Publisher: (Dunod: Paris), 260 pp. F. 57.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

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AB   Reviewed in Caoutchouc & gutta-percha 25, 14171(1928).


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:51:07 ON 16 MAR 2007)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 08:51:34 ON 16 MAR 2007
L1            44 S "14171"
L2            31 DUP REM L1 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3             2 S L1 (A)KINASE?
L4       8229756 S CLON? OR EXPRESS? OR RECOMBINANT
L5            75 S "T-P MOTIF?"
L6            35 S L4 AND L5
L7             0 S L1 AND L6
L8            44 S (INHIBIT? OR ACTIVAT?) AND L5
L9             0 S L1 AND L8

=> e kappeller rosana/au
E1             1     KAPPELLER L/AU
E2             1     KAPPELLER M/AU
E3             0 --> KAPPELLER ROSANA/AU
E4             1     KAPPELLER W/AU
E5             1     KAPPELLEROVA A/AU
E6             1     KAPPELLETTI D/AU
E7             1     KAPPELLMANN W/AU
E8             1     KAPPELLOU O/AU
E9             1     KAPPELMA MM/AU
E10            1     KAPPELMACHER E/AU
E11            1     KAPPELMACHER ELISABETH/AU
E12            1     KAPPELMAIER RUDOLF DIPL ING/AU

=> e libermann rosana/au
E1             1     LIBERMANN R P/AU
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E4             1     LIBERMANN ROSANA K/AU
E5             5     LIBERMANN S/AU
E6             1     LIBERMANN S L/AU
E7            42     LIBERMANN T/AU
E8           382     LIBERMANN T A/AU
E9             4     LIBERMANN T A */AU
E10            1     LIBERMANN T R/AU
E11            1     LIBERMANN T W/AU
E12            6     LIBERMANN TA/AU

=> s e4
L10            1 "LIBERMANN ROSANA K"/AU

=> d ibib ab

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 1  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:334546  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:349749
TITLE:                    Protein and cDNA sequences of a novel human ubiquitin
                          carboxyl-terminal hydrolase sequence homolog and
                          therapeutic uses thereof
INVENTOR(S):              Libermann, Rosana K.; Spurling, Heidi Lynn
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 47 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
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FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2003082785	A1	20030501	US 2002-269848		20021011
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-329218P	P	20011012

AB The invention provides protein and cDNA sequences of a novel human protein, designated 24554, which has sequence homol. with ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolases. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid mols., recombinant expression vectors containing 24554 nucleic acid mols., host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and non-human transgenic animals in which a 24554 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 938760 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-24554 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compns. of the invention are also provided.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:51:07 ON 16 MAR 2007)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 08:51:34 ON 16 MAR 2007

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L1          44 S "14171"
L2          31 DUP REM L1 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3           2 S L1 (A)KINASE?
L4     8229756 S CLON? OR EXPRESS? OR RECOMBINANT
L5          75 S "T-P MOTIF?"
L6          35 S L4 AND L5
L7           0 S L1 AND L6
L8          44 S (INHIBIT? OR ACTIVAT?) AND L5
L9           0 S L1 AND L8
               E KAPPELLER ROSANA/AU
               E LIBERMANN ROSANA/AU
L10          1 S E4
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	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
1	20060706	602	US 20060147492 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
2	20060427	19	US 20060088918 A1	Novel polyphosphate:amp phosphotransferase
3	20050707	605	US 20050149158 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
4	20050707	605	US 20050149080 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
5	20050630	605	US 20050143817 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
6	20050609	215	US 20050125852 A1	Novel kinases
7	20040311	62	US 20040048305 A1	14171 Protein kinase, a novel human protein kinase and uses thereof
8	20030821	80	US 20030157082 A1	Methods and compositions for treating cancer using 140, 1470, 1686, 2089, 2427, 3702, 5891, 6428, 7181, 7660, 25641, 69583, 49863, 8897, 1682, 17667, 9235, 3703, 14171, 10359, 1660, 1450, 18894, 2088, 32427, 2160, 9252, 9389, 1642, 85269, 10297, 1584, 9525, 14124, 4469, 8990, 2100, 9288, 64698, 10480,20893, 33230,1586, 9943, 16334, 68862, 9011, 14031, 6178, 21225, 1420, 32236, 2099, 2150, 26583, 2784, 8941, 9811, 27444, 50566 or 66428 molecules

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
9	20020829	78	US 20020119462 A1	Molecular toxicology modeling
10	20031007	50	US 6630335 B1	14171 protein kinase, a novel human protein kinase and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
1	20060928	214	US 20060216722 A1	Glomerular expression profiling
2	20060914	219	US 20060204967 A1	Methods for identifying risk of breast cancer and treatments thereof
3	20060720	16	US 20060159226 A1	Synthesis and screening of ligands using x-ray crystallography
4	20060706	602	US 20060147492 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
5	20060511	358	US 20060100417 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins and uses thereof
6	20060511	757	US 20060099612 A1	Method for analyzing genes of industrial yeasts
7	20060406	95	US 20060075522 A1	Genes and uses for plant improvement
8	20060330	191	US 20060068382 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
9	20060316	157	US 20060057667 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins and uses thereof
10	20060302	758	US 20060046253 A1	Method for analyzing genes of industrial yeasts

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
11	20060119	83	US 20060014177 A1	Stable protein storage and stable nucleic acid storage in recoverable form
12	20051103	540	US 20050244834 A1	Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
13	20051006	121	US 20050221437 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
14	20051006	397	US 20050221311 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins and used thereof
15	20050901	79	US 20050191645 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
16	20050901	605	US 20050191331 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
17	20050825	109	US 20050186613 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
18	20050825	605	US 20050183728 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
19	20050818	605	US 20050181977 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
20	20050818	55	US 20050181365 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
21	20050818	605	US 20050181011 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
22	20050818	605	US 20050181008 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
23	20050811	603	US 20050177225 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
24	20050811	605	US 20050175663 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
25	20050804	151	US 20050170413 A1	Isolated human ion channel proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human ion channel proteins, and uses thereof
26	20050728	605	US 20050165488 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
27	20050728	45	US 20050165219 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
28	20050728	38	US 20050164291 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
29	20050721	91	US 20050158312 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
30	20050714	59	US 20050154197 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
31	20050707	605	US 20050149158 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
32	20050707	605	US 20050149080 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
33	20050630	605	US 20050143817 A1	Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
34	20050623	40	US 20050136514 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
35	20050623	214	US 20050136476 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins and uses thereof

36	20050616	191	US 20050130885 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
37	20050609	215	US 20050125852 A1	Novel kinases
38	20050609	92	US 20050123982 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
39	20050602	36	US 20050118601 A1	Enhancer sequence of the 5-aminolevulinic acid synthase gene
40	20050526	70	US 20050112681 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human, transporter proteins, and uses thereof
41	20050526	248	US 20050112669 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
42	20050519	42	US 20050106675 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
43	20050428	97	US 20050089955 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
44	20041209	144	US 20040248248 A1	Isolated human transporters proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
45	20041209	35	US 20040248112 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins and uses thereof
46	20041209	211	US 20040247595 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
47	20041125	229	US 20040235093 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins and uses thereof
48	20041118	64	US 20040229782 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
49	20041118	95	US 20040229317 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
50	20041118	248	US 20040229304 A1	ISOLATED HUMAN GLUTAMATE RECEPTOR DNA
51	20040930	57	US 20040192890 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
52	20040930	103	US 20040191829 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
53	20040923	95	US 20040185527 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins and uses thereof
54	20040826	47	US 20040166497 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
55	20040729	69	US 20040147732 A1	Novel human G-protein coupled receptor, HGPRBMY9, expressed highly in brain and testes
56	20040729	62	US 20040146887 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
57	20040701	319	US 20040127446 A1	Oligonucleotide mediated inhibition of hepatitis B virus and hepatitis C virus replication
58	20040624	65	US 20040122211 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
59	20040610	170	US 20040110938 A1	Proteins, genes and their use for diagnosis and treatment of schizophrenia
60	20040603	50	US 20040106775 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
61	20040527	256	US 20040102389 A1	Nucleic acid-mediated treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGF-R)
62	20040429	44	US 20040082035 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
63	20040422	357	US 20040077565 A1	Enzymatic nucleic acid-mediated treatment of ocular diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGF-R)
64	20040408	154	US 20040067523 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
65	20040311	322	US 20040048350 A1	Crystal of bacterial core RNA polymerase with rifampicin and methods of use thereof
66	20040311	62	US 20040048305 A1	14171 Protein kinase, a novel human protein kinase and uses thereof
67	20040304	515	US 20040043378 A1	Methods of identifying modulators of bromodomains
68	20040205	95	US 20040023328 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
69	20040115	289	US 20040009488 A1	Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies
70	20031218	122	US 20030233675 A1	Expression of microbial proteins in plants for production of plants with improved properties

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
71	20031002	68	US 20030186381 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
72	20030925	174	US 20030180887 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
73	20030911	68	US 20030170819 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
74	20030911	92	US 20030170778 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
75	20030904	43	US 20030166522 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
76	20030904	82	US 20030166183 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
77	20030904	63	US 20030166155 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
78	20030904	63	US 20030166154 A1	Isolated human ion channel proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human ion channel proteins, and uses thereof
79	20030904	96	US 20030166153 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
80	20030828	58	US 20030162274 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
81	20030821	80	US 20030157082 A1	Methods and compositions for treating cancer using 140, 1470, 1686, 2089, 2427, 3702, 5891, 6428, 7181, 7660, 25641, 69583, 49863, 8897, 1682, 17667, 9235, 3703, 14171, 10359, 1660, 1450, 18894, 2088, 32427, 2160, 9252, 9389, 1642, 85269, 10297, 1584, 9525, 14124, 4469, 8990, 2100, 9288, 64698, 10480,20893, 33230,1586, 9943, 16334, 68862, 9011, 14031, 6178, 21225, 1420, 32236, 2099, 2150, 26583, 2784, 8941, 9811, 27444, 50566 or 66428 molecules
82	20030807	40	US 20030148458 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
83	20030807	95	US 20030148366 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins,and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
84	20030731	42	US 20030143689 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
85	20030731	46	US 20030143683 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
86	20030731	67	US 20030143623 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
87	20030724	63	US 20030138820 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
88	20030508	66	US 20030087299 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

89	20030501	142	US 20030082739 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
90	20030424	121	US 20030077773 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
91	20030424	61	US 20030077750 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
92	20030320	214	US 20030054491 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins and uses thereof
93	20030206	69	US 20030027746 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
94	20030130	109	US 20030022309 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
95	20030123	92	US 20030017545 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
96	20030116	52	US 20030013156 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
97	20030102	45	US 20030003541 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
98	20021219	79	US 20020192762 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
99	20021219	72	US 20020192761 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid moleculed encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
100	20021114	506	US 20020168638 A1	Compositions, kits, and methods for identification, assessment, prevention, and therapy of human prostate cancer
101	20021010	34	US 20020147305 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
102	20021010	321	US 20020147140 A1	Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies
103	20021003	193	US 20020142938 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
104	20021003	242	US 20020142383 A1	Isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding human transport proteins
105	20021003	114	US 20020142381 A1	ISOLATED NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING HUMAN TRANSPORTER PROTEINS, AND USES THEREOF
106	20021003	53	US 20020142376 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
107	20021003	173	US 20020142303 A1	Proteins, genes and their use for diagnosis and treatment of Schizophrenia
108	20020926	36	US 20020137128 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
109	20020919	139	US 20020132292 A1	NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING HUMAN TRANSPORTER PROTEINS

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
110	20020912	360	US 20020127644 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
111	20020829	154	US 20020119518 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
112	20020829	78	US 20020119462 A1	Molecular toxicology modeling
113	20020822	58	US 20020115166 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
114	20020822	150	US 20020115136 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
115	20020815	50	US 20020110852 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
116	20020808	45	US 20020106721 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
117	20020801	64	US 20020103337 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
118	20020801	207	US 20020103115 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
119	20020801	42	US 20020102637 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
120	20020627	74	US 20020082191 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

121	20020627	96	US 20020082190 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
122	20020627	101	US 20020081678 A1	ISOLATED NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING HUMAN TRANSPORTER PROTEINS, AND USES THEREOF
123	20020627	41	US 20020081653 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
124	20020627	45	US 20020081649 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
125	20020627	213	US 20020081648 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
126	20020620	59	US 20020076750 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
127	20020613	56	US 20020072488 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
128	20020530	63	US 20020064821 A1	Isolated human ion channel proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human ion channel proteins, and uses thereof
129	20020425	95	US 20020048787 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
130	20020418	100	US 20020045166 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
131	20020411	201	US 20020042100 A1	Isolated human ion channel proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human ion channel proteins, and uses thereof
132	20020404	67	US 20020039991 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
133	20020328	45	US 20020037548 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules incoding hum an transporter proteins, and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
134	20020314	69	US 20020031800 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
135	20020307	36	US 20020028915 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
136	20020307	76	US 20020028773 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
137	20020214	49	US 20020019028 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
138	20020117	75	US 20020006618 A1	Methods for using 20893, a human protein kinase
139	20011213	46	US 20010051361 A1	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
140	20061212	16	US 7149280 B2	Synthesis and screening of ligands using X-ray crystallography

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
141	20061114	242	US 7135549 B1	Nucleic acid and corresponding protein entitled 184P1E2 useful in treatment and detection of cancer
142	20061024	168	US 7125883 B1	Integrin receptor ligands
143	20061003	291	US 7115416 B1	Expressed sequence tags and encoded human proteins
144	20060425	394	US 7034009 B2	Enzymatic nucleic acid-mediated treatment of ocular diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGF-R)
145	20060131	58	US 6991920 B2	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules, encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
146	20050412	207	US 6878808 B2	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins and uses thereof
147	20041214	241	US 6830900 B2	Isolated human glutamate receptor DNA
148	20040831	292	US 6783961 B1	Expressed sequence tags and encoded human proteins
149	20040831	137	US 6783930 B1	Development of novel anti-microbial agents based on bacteriophage genomics

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
150	20040608	872	US 6747137 B1	Nucleic acid sequences relating to Candida albicans for diagnostics and therapeutics
151	20040427	465	US 6727063 B1	Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
152	20031028	315	US 6639063 B1	EST's and encoded human proteins
153	20031007	50	US 6630335 B1	14171 protein kinase, a novel human protein kinase and uses thereof
154	20030513	93	US 6562593 B2	Isolated human transporter proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human transporter proteins, and uses thereof
155	20021224	238	US 6498022 B2	Isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding human carbonate transporter proteins, and uses thereof
156	19921117	45	US 5164485 A	Modified hepatitis B virus surface antigen P31 and production thereof
157	19910108	49	US 4983520 A	DNA sequence encoding modified hepatitis B virus surface antigen P31 protein
158	19870721	29	US 4681848 A	Novel peptide and use thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
1	20040311	62	US 20040048305 A1	14171 Protein kinase, a novel human protein kinase and uses thereof
2	20020117	75	US 20020006618 A1	Methods for using 20893, a human protein kinase
3	20031007	50	US 6630335 B1	14171 protein kinase, a novel human protein kinase and uses thereof

	L #	Hits	Search Text
1	L1	407	"14171"
2	L2	10	l1 same kinase$2
3	L3	946996	clon$3 or express$3 or recombinant
4	L4	257	l1 and l3
5	L5	1	"t-p motif"
6	L6	231	(inhibit$3 or activat$3 or modulat$3) and l4
7	L7	231	l6 and l1
8	L8	158	l7 and kinase$2
9	L9	152	KAPELLER-LIBERMANN-ROSANA KAPELLER-LIBERMANN-ROSANNA KAPELLER-LIBERMANN
10	L10	3	l1 and l9